

## Khamenei reelected president

LONDON (R) — Clergyman Ali Khamenei was reelected president of Iran with 85 per cent of the votes cast in last Friday's election, the official news agency IRNA reported Monday. It said Mr. Khamenei, 46, received 12,203,870 of the total 14,244,630 ballots cast. The agency, received in London, said lawyer Mahmoud Kashani, 42, was runner-up with almost 1,403,000 votes and former Trade Minister Habibollah Asgar-Owadi, 52, received just over 283,000 votes. Mr. Khamenei, who is also leader of the country's dominant Islamic Republican Party, won 95 per cent of the votes cast when he was first elected president, the third since the 1979 Islamic revolution, in October 1981. He followed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who fled into exile in July 1981, and Ali Rajai, killed by an assassin's bomb two months later.

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## S. Arabia denies Iranian claim

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia on Monday reiterated its intention of keeping politics out of the Haj pilgrimage. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) quoted Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz as saying the kingdom "will not allow activities detrimental to pilgrims' safety." At a news conference in Mecca Sunday night the prince denied a report by Tehran Radio that a recent demonstration by Iranian pilgrims took place with Saudi approval, SPA said. Thousands of Iranians demonstrated in the Holy City of Medina 10 days ago calling for the downfall of the superpowers and their leader urged them to turn the Haj into a "volcano against the oppressors." Iran is sending 150,000 pilgrims to the holy shrines this year. In previous years, Iranians have staged noisy demonstrations and clashed with Saudi police.

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## Rifai receives 8 ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — The prime minister, Mr. Zaid Rifai, received separately in his office Monday eight Jordanian ambassadors serving abroad. Mr. Rifai received ambassadors Kamal Hmoud (Peking), Nabih Nimer (London), Hassan Abu Nimeh (Brussels), Faleh Al Tawel (Moscow), Mohammad Kamal (Washington), Awad Abu Obeid (Algiers), Khalid Madadiah (Tokyo) and Talal Hassan (Tunis).

## Trade delegation leaves for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian trade delegation, headed by Trade and Industry Minister Rajai Muasher, left for Baghdad on Monday to participate in the meetings of the Jordanian-Iraqi Company for Industry which has been set up recently. During its visit, the delegation is also expected to discuss with Iraqi officials trade and other issues of concern to the two countries.

## Luxembourg foreign minister due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Jacques Poos is due here Tuesday for a three-day visit to Jordan. Mr. Poos is expected to meet with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai. He is also expected to meet with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and senior officials to discuss developments in the Middle East region and international issues of common concern as well as relations between Jordan and Luxembourg. During the visit, Mr. Poos is expected to meet with ambassadors from European Community member states.

## Israeli patrol attacked in Gaza

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip attacked an Israeli military patrol on Sunday with handgrenades near Jabalia, north of Gaza town, according to reports reaching here. The reports said Israeli troops imposed a siege on the district and arrested several Arabs for questioning. The attack is the second of its kind in three days. According to the reports, another Israeli patrol was attacked with a grenade while passing through Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip on Saturday and the Israelis then detained a number of Arabs. No details were available on casualties.

## Syrian Air resumes Beirut flights

BEIRUT (AP) — A Syrian Air jetliner landed at Beirut airport Monday to inaugurate a new passenger service with Damascus. It was the first flight by a Syrian Air liner to the U.S.-boycotted facility in at least a decade. Syrian Air will fly to Beirut every Monday and return to Damascus the same day. Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, will fly to Damascus every Thursday under a similar arrangement.

# 'Reprisal' car bombs kill 28 in W. Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two car bombs exploded within half an hour of each other in west Beirut on Monday, killing 28 people and wounding 68, in what were widely seen as reprisals for two similar bombings that killed as many as 67 people and wounded about 250 in east Beirut last week.

Soon after Monday's attacks, fighting flared along the city's "green line" battle zone. The Voice of Lebanon radio said shelling killed a man near the main east-west "museum crossing" which was subsequently closed to traffic.

The series of bombings has inflamed factional hatred and hindered efforts by Syria to revive Lebanon's paralyzed government and promote talks to end a decade of civil war.

President Amin Gemayel said the aim of the bombings was "to obstruct the Syrian role and lead the country back to a climate of violence and death."

President Gemayel denounced the two bombings in west Beirut and last week's bombings in east Beirut saying the "cycle of violence is not sparing anyone."

The state radio quoted him as saying the "criminal hands are moving from one area to another."

Education Minister Salim Hoss commented: "The criminal and that is hitting in east and west (Beirut) is one."

The west Beirut attacks came as east Beirut families mourned the victims of last week's two car bomb blasts.

The first killed 13 people and wounded 122 in a crowded street on Wednesday. Up to 54 people

were killed and 130 wounded in a second bomb that wrecked a supermarket on Saturday.

"We have a car bomb war on our hands now," the privately owned Voice of the Nation radio said on Monday's attacks.

A group calling itself the "Black Brigades" claimed in a telephone call to a Western news agency in Beirut that it carried out Monday's bombings to "counter a war of extermination aimed against our Christian people."

The anonymous caller said: "Because terrorism can be remedied only by terrorism, we proclaim war on terrorist organizations and their leaderships wherever they may be."

He declared: "We assert that we shall confront the war of extermination... with a counter extermination war and proclaim our determination to avenge all the Christians killed, slaughtered and displaced in this country."

"We reaffirm that if Christians are not allowed to live in peace in Lebanon, no one else will be able to."

The chain was the first made by the hitherto unknown "Black Brigades."

No group has claimed responsibility for the bomb blasts in east Beirut, which have drawn condemnation from many Muslim leaders, including Shi'ite Amal

militia chief Nabih Berri.

Mr. Berri, who is also justice minister, visited the bombing sites in west Beirut. He warned the Christians by saying: "Any aggression, be it shelling or destruction, against nationalist (Muslim) areas will push us into a showdown."

Monday's first bomb exploded just after midday near a restaurant in the Zarif district of mostly Muslim west Beirut, killing 24 people and wounding 61, security and hospital sources quoted by Reuters said.

Police said it was a Peugeot car packed with 40 kilograms of TNT and 10 anti-tank grenades.

The explosion, which set passing cars on fire and trapped at least one driver in his blazing auto. The blast set buildings on fire around the Hamadeh restaurant in the Karakol Al Druze neighbourhood.

The residential district is controlled by militiamen of the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

Black columns of smoke spiralled from two apartment blocks set on fire by the blast. Wrecked cars burst into flames as bulldozers tried to clear a path for rescuers through streets strewn with rubble and broken glass.

The second car exploded near a mosque in Ghobeireh, a Shi'ite Muslim suburb, killing four people, three of them Sri Lankans, and wounding seven, security sources said.

The 50-kilogramme bomb went off in a street crowded with people on their way to the mosque for midday prayers. It devastated a four-storey building and set a dozen cars on fire.

(Continued on page 3)

## Hebron flat occupation is illegal, Rabin concedes

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin admitted on Monday that a group of Jewish parliamentarians occupying a house in the West Bank town of Hebron were acting illegally and would have to leave. He said in a radio interview that the parliamentarians could be removed if they did not leave the house in Hebron's ancient Arab marketplace of their own accord.

Three members of the extremist Tehiya or "heritage" party moved into the empty house last week to press the government to settle more Jews in the centre of the volatile town in the occupied West Bank.

Jewish settlers claim the house was bought from an Arab resident but Mr. Rabin said that the Jews had not obtained defence ministry approval as required by law (West Bank Land "deals" — tip of an iceberg, page 4).

## Amal men, Palestinians clash in Beirut camp

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen and Palestinians fought machine gun and grenade battles in a Beirut refugee camp Sunday night, the third such clash in a week, security sources quoted by Reuters said.

They said fighting at Bourj Al Barajneh camp began after midnight and lasted till dawn. There was no word on casualties.

In South Lebanon, Amal militiamen fired in the air during a night search near the Palestinian camp of Rashidiyeh, south of Tyre, militia sources said.

Amal-Palestinian tension has persisted since mid-June when Amal and Shi'ite army units called off a five-week assault on Beirut camps which left some 700 dead and 2,500 wounded.

In another development, a Palestinian commando was shot dead Sunday night in the "An Al Hilweh camp near the southern city of Sidon, security sources said. They had no details.

The Amal siege of the Beirut camps was called off after the militia signed an agreement with the "Palestinian National Salvation Front" grouping of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) factions opposed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Syria, a staunch ally of Amal and other leftist forces in Lebanon, mediated the agreement.

However, tension is high in the camps and there had been occasional skirmishes between Amal gunmen and Palestinian defenders of the camps since the agreement was signed.

Irish soldiers escape attack

A U.N. spokesman said Monday two Irish soldiers serving with United Nations forces in South Lebanon had been killed in a narrow escape when a 120-mm mortar bomb crashed through the roof of their post but failed to explode.

The bomb, which apparently hit the post by mistake, was fired by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia from Hill 880, a strategic plateau inside Israel's so-called "security zone," he said.



His Majesty King Hussein on Monday listens to a speech by a representative of an Arab youth camp, the first of its kind currently being held in Amman, during a meeting he had with participants of the camp (Petra photo)

## Peres warns against failure of U.S. efforts for peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres was quoted as warning Monday that the Middle East could slide towards another war if U.S.-led efforts fail to get peace talks started.

Speaking at a closed session of parliament's foreign affairs and security committee, Mr. Peres said failure to move toward peace could create "a coalition of despairing nations" that might "give up hope of negotiating peace with Israel." His remarks were reported by an official who spoke on condition of anonymity and by Israeli radio.

Mr. Peres was reporting to the committee on U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's six-day Mideast mission to try to arrange peace talks.

Mr. Murphy left the Middle East on Sunday without meeting a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Peres told the committee the meeting failed to take place because Mr. Murphy did not receive the assurances he sought that the encounter would lead to direct Arab-Israeli peace talks, the official said.

Directing his comments at right-wing factions who voiced reservations about Mr. Murphy's mission, Peres said that peace "is an expression of strength, not of weakness."

Mr. Peres repeated Israel's refusal to attend an international peace conference that included the Soviet Union as long as Moscow refused to resume diplomatic relations that were severed in 1967, the official said.

The premier contended that some Arab leaders had tried to persuade the Soviet Union and China to renew ties with Israel, the official said, without elaborating.

## 'Eid holidays announced

AMMAN (J.T.) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed for six days starting Sunday Aug. 25, on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice), which marks the end of this year's Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.

A statement from the Prime Ministry said that offices will open again for business on Saturday, Aug. 31.

Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Mohammad Muballan has sent a cable to the Saudi justice minister informing him of the spotting of the new moon of Dhu Al Hijja (Arabic lunar month) on Saturday, Aug. 17, and therefore, he said, Monday, Aug. 26, which falls 10 days later, will be the day of the feast.

Sheikh Muballan also sent cables to this effect to the mufti of Saudi Arabia and the chief Islamic justices of Syria and Egypt.

## Jerusalem should have special status — Pope

CASABLANCA (Agencies) — Pope John Paul, who arrived Monday for a brief visit to Morocco, said he basically agreed with the view that Jerusalem should have special international status.

Speaking to reporters during the flight, he also reaffirmed his belief that Israel had a right to exist.

The Pope was spending only five hours in 99-per cent Muslim Morocco on the last leg of a seven-nation African tour. Both the Vatican and Moroccan authorities billed the visit as an historic encounter between Christianity and Islam.

King Hassan, who invited the pontiff and greeted him Monday at Casablanca airport, is Morocco's spiritual as well as political leader.

Moroccan media said the two men would discuss the question of Jerusalem, which Israel proclaimed its "eternal and indivisible capital" after occupying the whole city in 1967. King Hassan heads an Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) committee on Jerusalem.

Speaking to reporters aboard the plane bringing him from Nairobi, the Pope said the Islamic World believed Jerusalem should have a special status as religious capital for Christians, Jews and Muslims alike.

"That is also the view of the Holy See, of Pope Paul VI," the Pope said, adding that he wanted to "basically continue the attitude of my predecessor."

The Vatican has long called for international status for Jerusalem. It has refused to establish diplomatic relations with Israel until this and other Middle East problems are resolved.

The question of the coexistence of Christians, Muslims and Jews in the Middle East needed to be regulated, the Pope said.

By contrast with the black African countries he has visited, the pontiff found no crowds at the airport.

The Pope's first appointment was to say mass at a Roman Catholic teaching institute. His main engagement was an address to thousands of young Moroccans at a Casablanca sports stadium.

Aboard the airliner, the 65-year-old pontiff showed few signs of fatigue from his gruelling journey around West, Central and East Africa. He chatted for about half an hour with journalists before returning to his private cabin.

Asked how the question of Jerusalem can be resolved, he said: "It's a difficult (question), of course, we cannot deny to Israel the right to be a state. But the problem of Jerusalem should be resolved."

The Vatican was suggested repeatedly that the holy sites of Jerusalem be placed under an international authority equally acceptable to Christians, Muslims and Jews. The Holy See does not recognise Israel and does not have diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

The pontiff was making the first full official visit to a Muslim country by a reigning pope when he arrived in Morocco, an event which government officials consider without precedent in relations between two of the world's most-followed religions.

## Tutu boycotts church talks with Botha; Australia imposes sanctions on Pretoria

PRETORIA (Agencies) — Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu boycotted talks on Monday between President P.W. Botha and church leaders and anti-apartheid protests sweeping black townships in South Africa, as state radio hinted at a further security clampdown.

The Australian government announced a series of economic measures against South Africa, because of its apartheid policies, including the closing of its trade office in Johannesburg.

The Labour cabinet expressed "grave concern and extreme disappointment" over what it called a negative and unhelpful statement last week by President Botha, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said.

Canberra had delayed the measures agreed upon early last week pending Mr. Botha's address in Durban last Thursday.

On Friday it said it would delay the return of its envoy to Pretoria. He had been summoned home for urgent consultations on the violence in South Africa.

A nine-man delegation led by Anglican Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town met Mr. Botha in Pretoria to seek ways of ending 19 months of unrest that has claimed over 620 lives.

The delegation included two Roman Catholics, three Methodists, two congregationalists and one Presbyterian.

State radio, in a commentary which often gives a clue to impending government moves, said that action taken so far under emergency powers imposed in unrest-hit areas on July 21 had not curbed unrest.

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Bishop Tutu said he believes, Mr. Botha does not want to talk with blacks who disagree with him. In a telephone interview, Bishop Tutu said Mr. Botha wants to meet only blacks "of his choosing."

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg had sought a private meeting with Mr. Botha late last month after the white-minority government imposed a state of emergency on 36 regions.

But the president offered Bishop Tutu only the opportunity to participate in Monday's meeting, which already had been scheduled. The delegation was led by the most Rev. Philip Russell, the

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## King stresses need for contacts among Arab youth

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab youth participating in a week-long summer camp in Jordan were Monday received by His Majesty King Hussein and the Royal Court.

The King, in a brief speech to the youth representing 11 Arab countries, underlined the importance of constant contacts among Arab youth with the purpose of exchanging views and ideas. He expressed hope that the camp will offer a good opportunity for the participants to get to know one another and share experiences that would benefit all of them.

King Hussein was praised for his keenness on promoting sports and youth activities by Dr. Ali Al Zughol from Forum Humanum, Jordan, which organised the camp. He said the camp's participants pledge to do all they can to implement the Forum Humanum's objectives, guided by the King's directives.

This camp, he said, offers the youth several types of cultural experience stemming from the basic principles and aims of the Great Arab Revolt which has its deep root in Jordan's history.

This camp also offers recreational and field trips intended to offer the participants a chance to familiarise themselves with Jordan's geography and tourist and archaeological sites, and also opens the way for them to exchange views on problems encountered by youth in the Arab World, Dr. Zughol said.

Another speaker was Shathelia Boukhashiba, a participant from Tunisia, who voiced appreciation for King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for offering her and her colleagues the opportunity to take part in the camp activities. This camp should be regarded as a big achievement because it embodied the aspirations of all youth taking part in it and who have come to acquaint themselves with this country and the development projects its leaders are implementing to achieve progress, the Tunisian delegate said. She said that the camp activities will help the participants to make friends and increase their sense of belonging to a unified Arab society.

The camp, the first of its kind in the Arab World, is designed to highlight Jordan's historical background and the country's role in confronting the Zionist challenge. It is also aimed at increasing interaction among Arab youth through their life together in the field and archaeological sites they visit in the country.

The camp was opened by Prince Hassan on Thursday at Mu'ta near Karak. He made a speech to the 100 male and female participants underlining the significance of the Great Arab Revolt in Arab history and political future.

Youth from Egypt, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, North Yemen, Lebanon, Mauritania, Palestine, Tunisia, Sudan and Jordan are taking part in the camp activities.

The youth's meeting with the King was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Youth visit Jordan Valley

Earlier, the participants in the youth camp visited the Jordan Valley and their first stop was at the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan. They watched travellers crossing into the West Bank under the strict measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities.

The visitors heard a detailed briefing by Dr. Fuad Beisi on the West Bank's agricultural and economic conditions and the products that are being exported.

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# U.S. Navy experts begin defusing unexploded rocket on damaged tanker

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — U.S. bomb disposal experts boarded the Belgian oil products carrier Naess Leopard Monday to remove and defuse an unexploded rocket fired at the vessel by Iranian jet fighters in the southern sector of the Gulf waters, marine salvage executives reported.

The 45,700-ton ship was raised Sunday, in an apparent retaliation for Iraq's air raid on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal last Thursday.

The explosives experts came aboard the vessel from an unidentified warship serving with the U.S. Navy task force in Gulf and the Indian Ocean, these executives said.

The kerosene-laden ship anchored off Doha, Qatar, Sunday night, when shipping sources said the unexploded rocket was still aboard it.

The vessel radioed a mayday signal at 10:06 a.m. Sunday, telling Gulf-based marine salvage agencies that it had been struck with rockets fired by Iranian planes near the funnel at a point 40 kilometres east of the peninsula state of Qatar.

The Naess Leopard was crippled near the Shah Olam region in the southern sector of the Gulf waters, an area where Iranian warplanes previously raided a total of 18 merchant ships.

The recently-commissioned ship made it to Qatar under its own power despite serious damage to its crew's quarters and navigational equipment, maritime shipping sources reported.

Hong Kong-registered tanker Oriental Importer sustained two rockets. Salvage sources said at the time that one seaman was killed and two others were missing as a result of that raid.

Iraq has vowed to strangle Iran's economy by blocking its oil exports, depriving Iran of revenues to finance its 5-year-old war against Iraq. Iran has retaliated by attacking commercial shipping in areas where nations friendly to Iraq could be hurt.

Iraq claimed two of Kharg's three jetties were badly damaged by rockets.

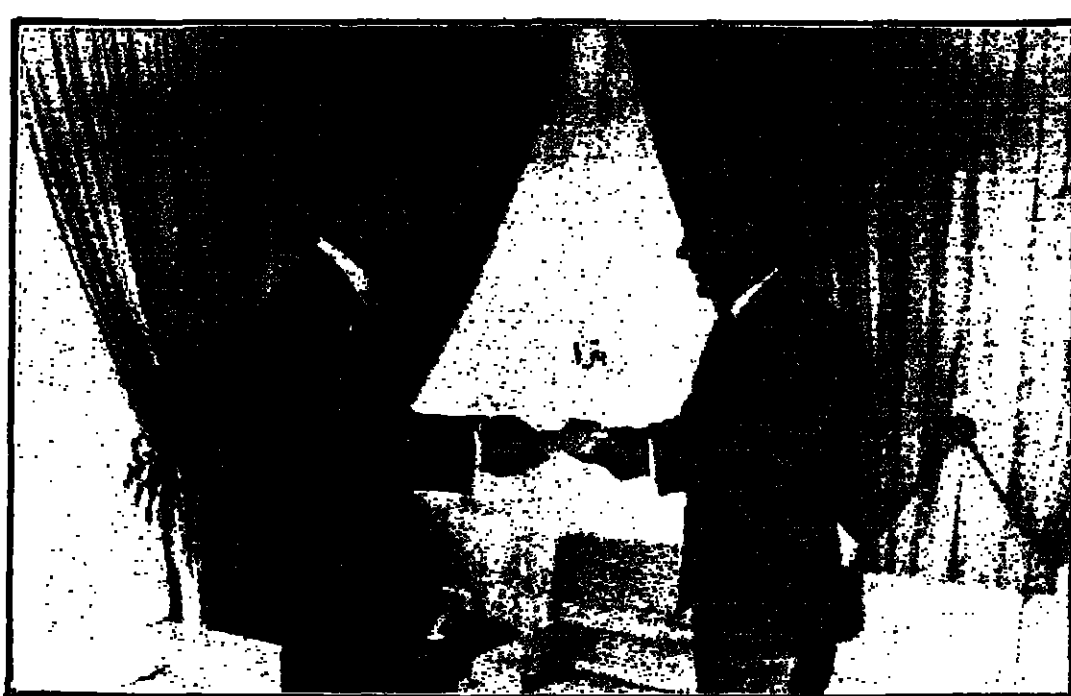
Gulf-based shipping sources said at least one jetty was destroyed and another seriously damaged. Surface pipelines and an oil loading control room also were damaged, said the sources, who spoke on condition of not being identified.

The Iranian newspaper Keyhan Al Arabi rejected the Iraqi claim as "exaggerated ... not worthy of comment, as it evidently was meant for propaganda."

The Iraqi planes struck on the eve of presidential elections in Iran.

The Maltese-registered, Norwegian-managed supertanker Torill was hit by three rockets Thursday while loading in Kharg, the sources said. The 141,000-ton Torill went to Dubai for damage inspection, they reported.

A Dubai-based shipping executive said the Kharg attack cut Iran's oil exports by 25 per cent.



ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS: Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri (left) Monday receives the credentials of newly-appointed Swiss Ambassador to Jordan Harold Borer (Petra photo)

## KUNA chief predicts no due attention to Arab issues in U.S.-Soviet summit

KUWAIT (AP) — A noted Arab commentator on Monday inferred that the projected U.S.-Soviet summit might not accord the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war adequate attention, urging the Arabs to unite and pressure Washington.

"A mere hint by the Arabs, directed primarily at Washington, that U.S. interests in the Arab World might become endangered... would certainly cause the White House to reconsider its pro-Israeli anti-Arab policies," said Barges Hammoud Al-Barges, board chairman of the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), in an analysis.

He conceded that, failing to attain this objective, the Arabs will have to "beseech and implore every U.S.-Soviet summit" for due attention.

Mr. Barges noted that the recent Arab summit conference in Casablanca, Morocco, had as-

signed Moroccan King Hassan to communicate Arab views to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev well ahead of their Nov. 19-20 summit in Geneva.

King Hassan was to visit Washington for that purpose sometime next October, he said.

"But what are the Arab views that the king is to communicate?" Mr. Barges asked in his analysis, which was distributed by the agency. "Will these be the views of the five (Arab) powers that boycotted the summit, or the 15 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation that attended it?"

He asked if King Hassan was to openly tell Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev that "we, Arabs, are split into two camps... on account of the (five-year-old Iran-Iraq) Gulf war and the decade-old Leb-

anese bleeding..."

"Past experience has shown that the superpowers don't act unless they felt that there are genuine threats to their interests in vital regions," Mr. Barges wrote.

He contended that neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union offered any serious effort to end the Gulf war.

"The two superpowers' interests seem to coincide on not allowing any of the (Gulf) warring parties to score a decisive victory over the other," he said.

Mr. Barges arrayed a number of international issues expected to be tackled by the Reagan and Gorbachev, insisting that the overriding objective in the summit will be to make sure that the two superpowers under no circumstance will be dragged into a confrontation on account of any regional question.

## Libyans expelled from Tunisia Tripoli reports

BAHRAIN (R) — Libyan residents and tourists have been expelled from Tunisia and have had their property confiscated, Tripoli radio has said.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), quoted informed sources at a border post as saying those expelled had also been maltreated by Tunisian police.

"The police told them that their expulsion was in response to the return of Tunisians whose work contracts (in Libya) had ended," it said.

Tunisia says Libya has expelled 10,000 of its nationals in recent

months, stopped buying Tunisian goods and halted visits by Libyan tourists.

Libya, hit by a slump in oil prices and production, says it was reducing its dependence on foreign labour because of adverse economic conditions and to boost its self-sufficiency. It has also expelled thousands of Egyptians and 1,000 Malians.

Commenting on Egyptian and Tunisian charges that expelled workers had their savings confiscated, the radio added: "All monies which were due to the Arab brothers who have left have been paid in full."

## Lebanese Shi'ite leaders arrive in Iran for talks

LONDON (R) — Two fundamentalist Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim militia leaders have arrived in Tehran for talks with Iranian officials about Lebanon, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported.

The agency, received in London, said Hussein Mousawi and Sheikh Sobhi Al Tofaili arrived on Sunday and were met by Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Shikholeslam.

The two men lead a wing of the Hizbollah militia in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley town of Baalbek, a mainly Shi'ite Muslim area

where some 700 Iranian clerics and Islamic Revolutionary Guards are also based.

Mr. Mousawi told IRNA that he condemned recent car bombings in Beirut, calling them "Zionist acts... aimed at bringing Lebanon to its knees."

Sheikh Tofaili said his party "keeps close relations with the leadership of the Islamic Revolution" and IRNA quoted the leaders as saying they wanted an Islamic Republic in Lebanon.

"We believe the future of Lebanon is that of Islam," he added.

## UAE approves fingerprinting of foreign residents, visitors

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) cabinet has approved a bill calling for fingerprinting of all foreign residents and visitors, a senior official was quoted as saying Monday.

Interior Ministry Undersecretary Brig. Khalifa Mohamad told the daily Al Bayan newspaper the plan would be implemented as soon as his ministry ended an operation study.

He also said plans to modernise the coast guard system and border checkpoints were under study.

Kuwait, whose Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah escaped a car-bomb assassination attempt in May and where restaurant bombings killed 10 people last month, has announced it will start taking fingerprints of nationals and residents born before January 1970 in September.

## Algeria to bury 57 bodies of FLN fighters found in abandoned mine

ALGIERS (AP) — The remains of 57 people, apparently executed by the French during the Algerian War, have been found in an abandoned zinc mine in the mountains south east of Algiers, the daily El Moudjahid has reported.

The newspaper said all the victims appeared to have been shot or strangled with wire, and that French soldiers dynamited the mine shaft before leaving in 1962 "in hopes that their crimes would remain secret."

The remains will be buried Tuesday, the same day that ceremonies will be held throughout Algeria to mark the 30th anniversary of the alleged massacre of an estimated 12,000 Algerians by French soldiers and paramilitary defence groups.

That bloody defence was considered a turning point in the early phase of the war because it eliminated any hope of compromise and turned most of the Algerian population firmly against the French.

Over the years since independence in 1962, other mass graves, usually containing a dozen or so bodies, have been found

around Algeria. The largest, with the remains of 98 people, was found in 1982 near the small village of Khenchela in eastern Algeria.

That grave was next to the site of a former French military camp. In general, neither the Algerian government nor the Algerian press has made much of an issue of the periodic discovery of mass graves.

France now is Algeria's main trading partner, and relations have improved greatly in recent years. They became particularly warm after Socialist Francois Mitterrand was elected French president in 1981.

In France, where the war is still considered an emotional issue, the statute of limitations has expired on the prosecution of war crimes. Until 1962, Algeria was a French department, considered by many to be as integral part of the country as any mainland province.

There was no French reaction to the reported discovery of the latest grave, and none was expected.

Tuesday's national ceremonies will mark the Aug. 20-21, 1955 mass killing of Algerian guerrillas.

suspected guerrillas, their families and sympathisers immediately following a series of brutal strikes by Algerian Liberation Front (FLN) guerrillas against European settlers.

French officials at the time said 123 Europeans were killed during the guerrilla attacks. Many of the victims, including women and children, were hacked to death and disembowelled.

The bloody retaliation by French troops and French settler self-defence groups was a decisive step in what became an eight-year conflict.

Until then, the FLN enjoyed only limited support among the indigenous population and the French Governor-General, Jacques Soustelle, was trying to work out a formula for power sharing between the 330,000 European "pied noires" settlers and the 3.1 million natives.

Algerian and French historians agree that the Aug. 20, 1955 FLN guerrilla strikes against European civilians were launched to radicalise the population and scuttle any hopes of a compromise settlement.

By Enel Anil Associated Press

ANKARA — Nearly two years after the military allowed a limited return to civilian life, banned politicians are quietly trying to make a comeback and challenge the ruling Motherland Party.

Former premiers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit are seeking a power base despite a constitutional ban that forbids them to engage in politics until 1992.

The veteran politicians, both 60-years-old, nowadays often capture the centre stage in the Turkish press with comments on the state of the nation and the future of democracy in Turkey.

Mr. Demirel is known to be the behind-the-scenes leader of the True Path Party, a centre-right political group that is likely to pose the greatest challenge to Premier Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party in elections. Husametun Cindoruk, the True

Path leader hand-picked by Mr. Demirel, has been touring the country to demand a constitutional amendment to lift the political ban and an end to military interventions.

Mr. Cindoruk, dubbed by some Turkish columnists as "the remote-controlled custodian," declared in a party meeting earlier this month that "in Turkey, parties come to power through free elections and leave with coup d'etat. This is not democracy."

Mr. Ecevit is regarded as the chief mentor of the Democratic Left Party which is to be set up this summer or in early fall. The most likely candidate for party chairmanship is his wife Rahsan.

Since the introduction of multi-party politics in 1945, Turkish Armed Forces have intervened three times: In 1960, 1971 and 1980.

After the 1980 intervention, the generals stayed in power for three years. Before relinquishing power, they brought about a new

constitution banning the old political parties and their leaders from active participation in politics.

Many parties and their candidates were banned from participating in the November 1983 elections that brought Mr. Ozal to power.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Ozal permitted all parties to enter the local election race in March 1984 and many parties scored great gains.

The Social Democracy Party (SODEP), led by Erdal Inonu, son of late President Ismet Inonu, came in second after the Motherland Party. The opposition parties represented in parliament did poorly.

Since then, there have been shifts in the political scene. Military-approved leaders of the parliamentary opposition parties have been deposed by party con-

gresses. Aydin Guven Gurkan, the new leader of the Populists, has sought a merger with Inonu's SODEP. The merger, a major step to unite the left, is expected in a few months.

A pro-Demirel man, Ulku Soy-lemezoglu, has recently become chairman of National Democracy, giving Mr. Demirel some control over a second party.

In the meantime, a small but reportedly well-organised Muslim fundamentalist party, the Prosperity Party, has emerged.

These three rightist parties are likely to split the traditional centre-right majority in Turkey, reducing Motherland's votes of 45 per cent, political analysts say.

The earliest test is in spring 1986, when elections are to be held for five seats vacated by deaths in the 400-member, one-house parliament.

Mr. Ozal may be forced into early elections, before the scheduled date of fall 1988, if his party has a poor showing in the

spring 1986 elections, analysts say.

There have been no recent public opinion polls to indicate the strength of the parties.

However, Mr. Ozal has begun to show signs of willing under the barrage of political attacks from opposition party leaders.

Mr. Ozal, who used to hold impromptu press conferences even on the beach, his belly protruding over his swimming trunks, has given up his easy-going style and shuns the press.

Economic analysts do not think Mr. Ozal's political problems are serious as long as his economic programme works.

Middle class Turks, the core of Motherland's electoral strength, are complaining of high inflation and wages that do not keep up with price rises.

But inflation is likely to be reduced this year to 40 per cent from previous year's 53 per cent, analysts said.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran  
17:30 Cartoons  
17:30 Children's Programmes  
18:00 That's Incredible  
19:30 Programme Review  
19:40 News Programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:40 Arabic Series  
21:30 Tomorrow's Programmes  
21:40 Arabic Series  
23:00 News in Arabic  
23:10 Series Contd.

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:00 German Programme for Children  
17:30 French Programme: Les chiffres de lettres  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 le beat du large  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Kite and Alice  
21:10 For the term of his natural life  
22:00 News in English  
22:15 Feature Film: Night Partners

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 95.60 KHz. SW 774111-19

#### 7:00-10:00

Light Music  
News Desk  
Morning Show  
News Summary  
Morning Show Contd.  
Pop Session Contd.  
News Summary  
Pop Session Contd.  
News Summary  
Pop Session Contd.  
News Bulletin  
Instrumentals  
Country Music  
Concert Hour  
News Summary  
Instrumentals  
Old Favourites  
Science Report  
Pop Session  
News Summary  
Pop Session  
Date with a Star  
Evening Show  
Evening Show Contd.  
Evening Show Contd.  
Evening Show Contd.  
News Headlines  
Close down

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

#### 07:00-10:00

Newsdesk 07:30 Merrie England's Music 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:20 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 News Ideas 08:40 Book Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Rock-Sale 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 A Future for the 10:45 Newsdesk 11:00 11:00 World News 11:30 Reflections 11:15 Wives of the Great Composers 11:30 Musical Year 12:00 World News 12:30 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Newsdesk 12:40 Book Choice 12:45 What's New 13:00 The Radio Lecturer 13:30 Parish Magazine 14:00 News 14:30 News about Britain 14:45 Cricket 14:20 Scotland 14:30 Sports International 14:40 Radio Newsworld 15:15 The Shape of Space 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Newsdesk 16:45 Newsdesk 16:50 The Week 17:00 Outlook 17:00 Cricket 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 Wimbledon '85 19:00 World News 19:30 Commentary 19:15 Countdown 19:40 A Letter from Scotland 20:00 Scotland This Week 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Nature Notebooks 21:40 The Farming World 22:00 Outlook: News Summary 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:30 That's Trid 23:00 World News 23:00 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 The Shape of Space 24:00 News Summary: Wargames 01:00 Book Choice 01:15 International Soccer Special 01:30 World News: The World Today 01:50 A Letter from Scotland 01:50 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:00 Commentary 02:15 Romantic Piano 02:30 Meridien

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 SW 7300, 1565, 1770, 11925 and 15210 Hz

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## Oh no, not another plan

A SYRIAN-ENGINEERED security plan for Lebanon, put into force in July, is clearly not functioning. In fact, the word "security" no longer seems to exist in the strife-torn country. And the prime minister, Rashid Karami, was warning yesterday that the situation in his country today is reminiscent of that which preceded the civil war in 1975 and could lead to something even worse than it.

We have always maintained that it is up to the Lebanese people themselves to end their feuds and work together to end the bloodshed. That the Lebanese have decided Syria was the only force capable of helping them do that is their own business, and we can only wish them luck and success in their endeavours. But where do we draw the line between what is sincere and genuine in attempts to bring security to Lebanon and doing what is wrong and unjust in the process?

Before and after the announcement of the latest security plan, reports from Lebanon spoke of a siege by Shi'ite Amal militiamen against Palestinian camps in Beirut which had already been devastated in the fighting that left 700 dead and 2,500 wounded in May and June. The siege developed into machinegun and grenade battles on Sunday night and yesterday, and the clash was the third of its kind in a week.

We do not know what is going to happen next to the besieged Palestinian camps. But, judging by recent experience, we do fear the worst will happen to them.

The siege of the camps since mid-June has already done a lot of harm and caused great hardships to Palestinian refugees living in them.

(According to a recent report released by a Britain-based charity organisation, Medical Aid for Palestinians, the situation in the camps is appalling — probably even worse than during the five-week Shi'ite assault on them. The report paints a gloomy picture for the camps' residents who have now been reduced to their original number of 70,000 and who continue to face the prospect of displacement or even annihilation.)

The situation in Lebanon, whether for the suffering of the Lebanese or the Palestinians living there, is all the more painful when one sees no real hope in it. But maybe there is a hope, and we do not know about it.

If indeed there is such a hope, it surely does not lie in another security plan for east or west Beirut or the mountains. It can only be found in a fresh start for the whole of Lebanon. The question is how to start looking for it.

# W.Bank land 'deals' — tip of an iceberg

By P.V. Vivekanand

AMMAN — The emergence of what appears to be a major political scandal involving fraudulent purchase of Arab land by Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank points to yet another serious aspect of Israel's relentless drive to deprive the occupied territories of their rightful owners.

Notwithstanding the arrest and pending trial of two "small fry" operators involved in the case, the fact that little action was taken on complaints made by Palestinian landowners since 1982 underlines the occupation authorities' tacit support for the racket. The major reason behind the newly launched legal action, which threatens to reveal the connection of a "key political figure" with the deals, appears to be prompted by the increasing number of complaints filed by Jewish settlers who thought they had become landowners after the deals.

According to reports reaching here, most of the 200 complaints collected by a "special investigator" since 1983 are from Arabs who had been the victim of the well-organised network which had access to key Israeli government stationery in addition to skilled personnel to forge signatures.

The "special investigator" is reported to have collected highly valuable information and documents pointing out to the existence of the network, but it was

not until six months ago, when the number of Jewish settlers' complaints increased considerably, that a special unit was set up to investigate the cases.

The Arab complaints had also said that Palestinian landowners in the West Bank were also subjected to threats and violence to force them to sell their lands to Jews. There had been numerous occasions of Jews beating up entire Palestinian families and demanding that they should either sell their land to Jews or face further violence. Israeli police offered little, if any, protection to those who dared to file a complaint.

Threats scrawled on walls, merciless killing of animals owned by

Arabs and continued harassment in the neighbourhood are some of the methods used to force the Palestinians to agree to sell their ancestors' land and leave their homeland.

The drive to increase Jewish ownership of Arab lands and "redeem" the "occupied territories" reached its peak during the reign of the Begin government in late 1970s and early 1980s.

Prompted by the realisation of the aims of the Israeli drive, Jordan imposed death penalty on sellers of Palestinian lands to Jews in the occupied territories. A number

of people have been tried and convicted, most of them in absentia, by the Jordanian military court on charges of treason.

An Israeli court has remanded three Jews in connection with fraudulent land sales in the West Bank. The three are suspected on large-scale forgery of Palestinian landowners' signatures in land sale and purchase documents.

Defence lawyers contend that the three are "small fry" in the racket, which, they say, was run by political figures. Once the role of the politicians are exposed, a major political scandal would erupt, the lawyers told the court

last week.

The name of a key Israeli political leader involved in the case had been given to the court but no action has been taken to bring him to book, the lawyers were quoted as saying by the Jerusalem Post. The Post also quoted the prosecutor as saying that grave suspicions concerning the "senior figure", whose name was not revealed, exist and that police had sufficient evidence against him.

The chief of police, the governor of the Bank of Israel and a senior Justice Ministry official are to appear before a Knesset (parliament) committee to explain why they had taken no action on earlier findings of "improper" lands deals in the occupied territories.

According to another report in the Jerusalem Post, the "special investigator" assigned to the case in 1983 did in fact submit his findings and evidence to the then inspector general, who ordered a special squad to further investigate the cases. But, the evidence did not go further than the inspector general, the Post said.

The Post report also implicates an unidentified "Arab millionaire" in the case. It implies that he acted as the Arab purchaser of land from Palestinian owners and resold the land to Jews at 10 times the purchase price.

It appears that most of the land involved belongs to non-resident Palestinians of the West Bank. Most of them work in the Gulf or outside the Middle East region

and upon return to their homes they would find out that there were other "legal" claimants to their property.

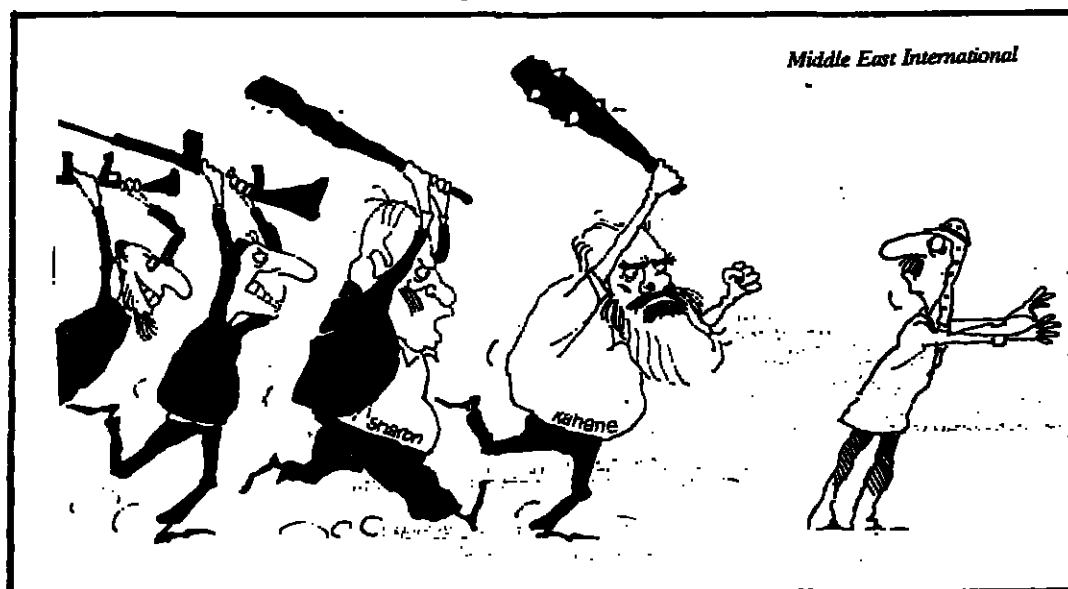
A land dealer could get as much as \$5,000 for a dunum of land originally purchased for 500 during the 1978-1983 monetary boom resulting from inflationary economies, the Post says.

The company selling the land was invariably registered in a town in the West Bank, where, until 1984, land sales were not subject to taxes, thus enabling speculators to make large tax-free profits.

Another feature of the newly emerging scandal is rumours of involvement of Knesset members and senior ministry officials, sometimes ministers themselves, in deals involving false claims of government schemes in parcelled lands. Many Jews, hoping to own homes through "government-guaranteed" schemes, invested money in projects, which were claimed to be owned by contractors but approved by concerned ministries, only to find themselves cheated, according to reports.

However, the cases involving forged signatures of Arab landowners seem to have a number of unexplained elements and it remains to be seen whether the true facts will ever come to light, according to an informed West Bank landowner who travels frequently to the East Bank.

The writer is on the staff of the Jordan Times.



## Spaniards fears of military coup disappear

By Francois Raitberger

Reuter

MADRID — Less than three years ago "El Golpe" (the coup) was a phrase obsessing Spaniards, but today speculation about a military takeover has all but disappeared.

When the Socialists came to power in November 1982, the country buzzed with rumours about "El Golpe" and its variations, "Golpistas" and "Golpismo" (coup mongers and coup mongering).

Spain was divided between a large majority that feared a coup and a small minority that wanted to turn the clock back to the days of the late dictator Francisco Franco.

That the issue is no longer a significant public concern may be the Socialist government's clearest success.

Diplomats, while not ruling out

the remote possibility of a short-lived rebellion by a Francoist die-hard, are sceptical: "The chances (of a coup) are negligible. This democracy works," an experienced defence attaché said.

Diplomats and officials say the transition to democracy, which began after Franco's death almost 10 years ago, was completed with the Socialists' clear election victory.

When they came to power, Spain was reeling under the shock of an abortive 1981 coup and the discovery of an election eve plot for a bloody military takeover.

Journalists who had written articles against "El Golpe" used to carry their passport and a large sum of money in case they had to dash into exile.

Some reporters used to drive at night to the headquarters of a key armoured division near Madrid to check from a vantage point that

tanks were not being readied to roar into the city.

They now laugh off the memories as a bad joke. They agree that a page has been turned and the new chapter in Spanish history has little to do with its tragic civil war past.

Diplomats and defence ministry officials say the armed forces no longer meddle in politics because of increasing technical demands made on them.

"The military has returned to its original vocation: It is doing its job and no longer has time to watch its belly button," a Western diplomat said.

Spain's entry into NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) has put its military in contact with other, better-equipped forces.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who promised a referendum to take Spain out of NATO during

his election campaign, has now come out in favour of continued membership. The government has embarked on wide-ranging plans to bring the Spanish forces into line with the more modern European ones.

Large investments are being made in new weaponry. The emphasis in military academies is shifting from tradition to technology. Military units placed by Franco around big cities to watch the "internal enemy" are being moved to frontier areas.

The army is being reduced from 230,000 to 170,000 men and the top-heavy officer corps is being cut.

Diplomats noted that age had eliminated top-ranking officers who fought alongside the Nazis on the Russian front in World War II and who regarded the Socialists as Bolsheviks.

Some also saw the strength of

the government, backed by an absolute majority in parliament, as a major factor in persuading the military to toe the line. "The military only want to take power in a vacuum. This government does rule," one said.

Since coming to power, the government has sacked several top officers who had demanded the release of jailed coup plotters or made public-political pronouncements.

Guerrilla killings of senior military officers, which used to send jitters through the country and was partly the cause of the attempted 1981 coup, have lost their impact.

There was no talk of a coup when Basque separatists killed a top defence ministry official, vice-admiral Fausto Escrigas, last month.

"The armed forces do not want to get involved with counter-

guerrillas and fall into the terrorists' trap," a diplomat said. Guerrillas believe that by provoking the military into harsh repression, they could trigger a popular uprising.

Even the far right, once vocal in calling for a military takeover, seems to have lost hope.

The Neo-Fascist Party Fuerza Nueva (new force) disbanded after losing its only parliamentary seat, Juntas Espanolas (Spanish Juntas), the party set up last year to seek a comeback, clearly hinted in its manifesto that the time of coups was past.

"All that was done before is becoming too costly and hardly effective," it said.

The far right will count its supporters next November for the 10th anniversary of Franco's death. "They cultivate the past, but have nothing to offer for the future," one diplomat said.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Murphy's hopes need U.S. firmness

BEFORE LEAVING Amman for Washington, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy stated that he still hoped to chart a feasible and expeditious course for the peace process and not for just one meeting on a dialogue.

This statement means that the U.S. administration has not yet reached a defined decision on the venue and date for starting the projected dialogue between Washington and a Jordanian-Palestinian team.

In his press conference on Saturday, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai made it clear that he does not expect the American administration to reach a decision during Murphy's trip. Therefore, it will be immature to try to interpret Murphy's statement as having being negative, one should wait for the final reply from Washington.

Until then, it should be emphasised that Jordan remains committed to the call for an international conference which should be preceded by the projected dialogue as the prime minister pointed out at his press conference. It is clear, that the Jordanian course of action is sound, and should lead to genuine peace. What is required now is a positive American decision that is free of all Zionist pressures, expressing Washington's willingness to embark on meaningful steps leading to peace.

### Al Dustour: Jordan reaffirms pan-Arab commitment

WITH THE return of Mr. Richard Murphy to Washington the ball, in the current political exchanges, remains in the American court and the U.S. administration is expected to announce its clear position as Jordan and the PLO did during Murphy's trip to the region.

During his two stops in Jordan, Mr. Murphy was briefed on the developments in the region and on Jordan's clear position towards the peace process.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai explained to the foreign media what has been discussed with Mr. Murphy and said that Jordan was firmly committed to peace, provided it comes at an international conference and provided that the PLO is a full partner in the negotiations.

Mr. Rifai also made it clear that Jordan can not substitute the PLO in any negotiations and cannot enter into direct negotiations or conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel. These statements, before the foreign press, make it crystal clear for all that Jordan is totally committed to the resolutions of the Fez Arab Summit and total support of the PLO, despite the negative stands of other parties in this region and the complicated and fast moving events.

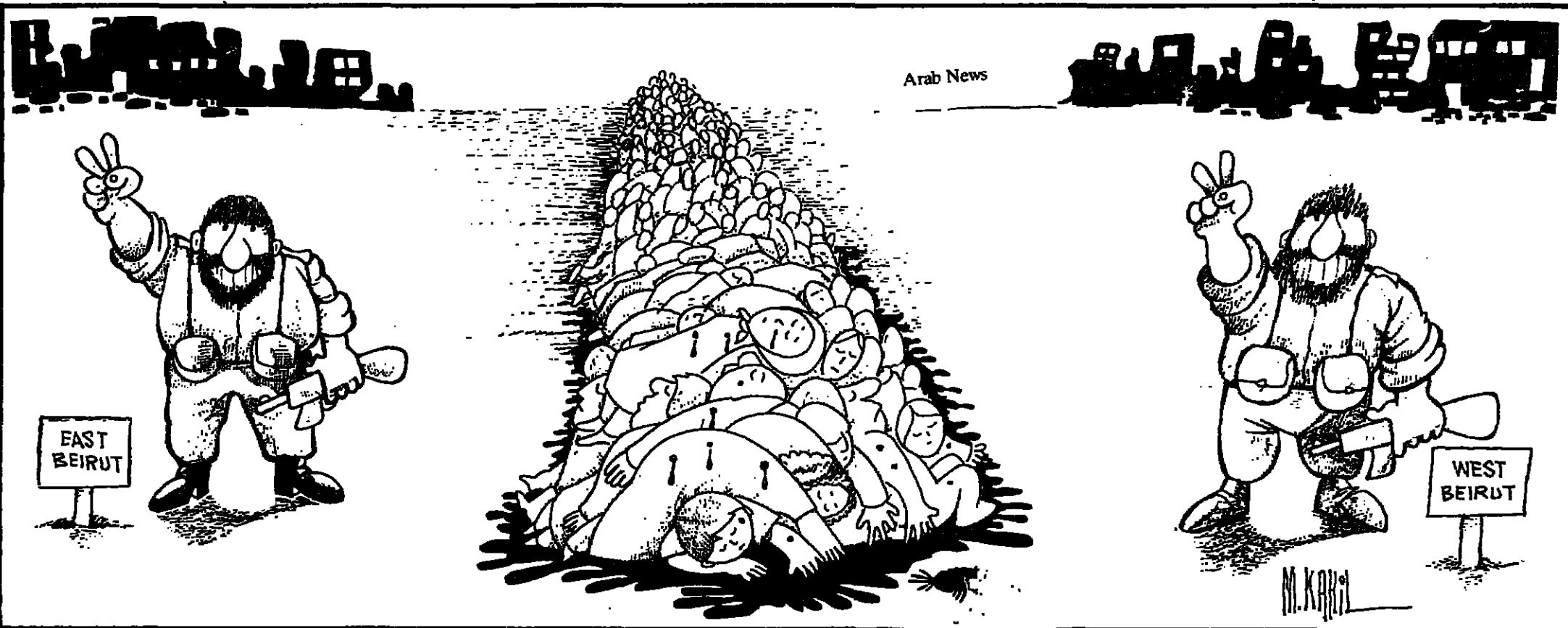
### Sawt Al Shaab: Government moves to revive economy

IN ITS drive to bolster the national economy, the cabinet last week took a number of decisions that would encourage production and increase exports. The cabinet decided to lift restrictions on industries, provide them with protection and facilities and offer them tax exemptions.

The cabinet also decided to offer incentives to exporters to help them market their products abroad with a view to earning much needed hard currency for Jordan.

The government is keen on reducing imports and increasing exports, and thus it introduced these measures to promote local industrial production and safeguard national interests.

These measures will no doubt help to adjust Jordan's balance of trade with foreign countries, create jobs for Jordanians at home and reduce the nation's dependence on foreign products.



## Pakistan's opposition leader returns home

LONDON — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto will end 19 months of exile when she flies home Tuesday to bury her brother Shahnawaz.

Ms. Bhutto, 31, has spent that time running the banned Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) from a small apartment in a gaudy 41-storey block near London's financial district.

Visitors would find the heir apparent of the Bhutto dynasty surrounded by aides scurrying to do her bidding as she held court, but she lived far from most of her family.

Six years after the execution of her father, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, France was home to her mother Nusrat, recovering from lung cancer, and her two brothers, Shahnawaz and Murtaza.

Even before Shahnawaz, 26, was found dead in mysterious circumstances at his apartment in Cannes on July 18, Ms. Bhutto had announced her intention of returning.

She said in an interview the day before he died that she planned to go home to lead a fresh campaign against General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq — the military ruler who overthrew her father in a coup and later had him hanged — and "take the country by storm or be taken by storm".

His death brought forward her return, though she has not said how long she will remain in Pakistan after she has buried her brother in the family graveyard at Larkana, Sind province.

When she arrived in London on January 13 last year after an unexpected detention by Zia to free her from 34 months in detention, Ms. Bhutto insisted she was not going into permanent exile.

"We are Pakistanis and we will go back to Pakistan," she said of herself and her widowed mother.

Ms. Bhutto had lived in Britain before, studying at Oxford University when her father was in power. Her fierce intelligence and quick wit won her the presidency of the Oxford Union Debating

Society. When she arrived last year, she was suffering from serious ear trouble and underwent mastoid surgery at a London hospital almost immediately.

Yet within a month of the operation she had assumed the position of acting chairman of the PPP from her invalid mother and was presiding over a meeting of the party's high command.

In April of last year she made her first public speech as leader of the PPP, telling 3,000 Pakistanis at a London rally that their time would come "to storm the Bastille" and restore democracy in Pakistan.

But Ms. Bhutto generally avoided rallies and marches during her time in London, preferring a more discreet role.

She became the figurehead of the 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and led a series of campaigns for the overthrow of Zia. In February this year she cam-

paigned vigorously for a boycott of what she termed a "sham" general election called by Gen. Zia.

Ms. Bhutto said she would have returned to contest the elections but had learned she would be arrested. She said last week she may face arrest this time, too.

Though some exiles charged that her absence from Pakistan meant she had lost control of the PPP and become irrelevant to developments there, aides said she kept closely in touch with events in her homeland through friends there.

She regularly issued statements about events inside Pakistan, disclosing evidence of the innocence of an executed dissident or proposing political moves.

Ms. Bhutto said Zia would always rule by force but her response, unlike that of Shahnawaz and her elder brother Murtaza, leaders of the Al Zulfikar guerrilla group, was to encourage a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience against the military regime.

## Catholics and Jews

By Philip Francis

LONDON — Zionists have reacted angrily to the newly published Vatican document on Christians and Jews, entitled *The Common Bond — the right approach to Catholic-Jewish relations*. It is published by the Pontifical Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews, and is described as "notes for preaching and teaching."

Zionists claim the document fails to recognise the importance of Israel to Judaism, and that Christians should acknowledge their responsibility for the persecution of Jews, and for the Holocaust in particular. The Jerusalem Post has said: "This is not the document for the age of dialogue", and Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, Britain's chief rabbi, has said the document's reference to the Holocaust was "painfully casual" and lacked either an outright condemnation of anti-Semitism or a statement of remorse. "Even more disturbing is the continued denial to the Jewish state of both religious significance and of any formal recognition, an attitude now only shared by Arab, Communist and other hostile states."

The document states that "the existence of the state of Israel, and its political options, should be envisaged not in a perspective which is itself religious, but in their reference to the common principles of international law". Other Jewish sources have indicated that the chief rabbi has over-reacted, and "shown insufficient understanding of Roman Catholicism."

*The Common Bond* follows the second Vatican Council declaration on other major world religions, *De Nostra Aetate* ("In Our Age") promulgated in 1965, and *Guidelines on Religious Relations with Jews* (1974), both of which condemned all forms of anti-Semitism. The Vatican has repeatedly called for peace with justice in the Middle East. The Pope's Good Friday apostolic letter last year drew attention to "the natural right to justice" of the Palestinian people to homeland — Middle East International, London.



# Pella thrived during Bronze, Iron, Hellenistic Ages



Jack Hanbury-Tenison within one of the rooms of the Chalcolithic settlement he excavated at Pella.



Excavations of Iron Age levels and wall's in Pella's east cut.

Situated at the crossing of two important trade and communication routes, Pella in the north Jordan Valley flourished for the past 8,000 years. Rami Khouri, who has been very closely following the excavations at Pella, reviews the findings. Following is part two of a four-part series of articles on archaeological discoveries at Pella.

**Text and Photos**  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

**PELLA** — In the Bronze Age (3200-1200 B.C.), a walled city existed at Pella as at many other sites in Jordan, though excavations have not yet reached the Early Bronze Age (3200-2050 B.C.) levels. Many Early Bronze Age pottery sherds, found on the surface of the main mound and in several excavated areas at Pella and nearby Jabal Sartaba, attest to the presence of a 4th/3rd Millennium B.C. city at Pella, which only future excavations can verify.

Excavated Middle and Late Bronze Age (2050-1200 B.C.) levels had substantial stone and mudbrick walls, domestic quarters and many fine tombs, representing the city mentioned in the 2nd Millennium B.C. Egyptian texts. Its inhabitants lived off industry, agriculture and trade, with imported luxury items confirming commercial and cultural contacts with Egypt, Syria and Cyprus.

Three main periods of MB/LB occupation, associated with architectural remains have been identified to date in the deep "east cut", along the south side of the main mound at Pella. From the very end of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (mid-16th Century B.C.), a large east-west mudbrick wall on stone foundations separates two rooms. These yielded much MB/LB pottery, two intact saddle querns and a grinding stone, a spindle whorl, a bronze pin, a conch shell, and an enigmatic, highly stylized sculpture delicately worked from brown chert. Other Middle Bronze artifacts include cuneiform clay tablet fragments, gold thread and beads, and ivory plaque boxes.

## Bronze Age period

The Late Bronze II period (1400-1200 B.C.) is represented by two phases that include a massive stone wall thought to be the city fortification wall, other smaller walls made of mudbricks on stone bases, rooms connected by doorways, white plastered floors, a fire pit with the remains of at least two *tabuns* (bread ovens), an area of stone paving, and much LB pottery. One three-chambered 16th Century B.C. tomb excavated in 1984 produced over 2,000 pots and other objects from the MB/LB period.

After 1200 B.C. Pella disappears from the historical texts for some 900 years. But excavations on the main mound and in surrounding tombs have verified the existence of an Iron Age city which seems to have flourished during the 12/11th Centuries B.C. and again in the 8th/7th Centuries B.C.

## Excavations

Excavations in the east cut revealed a massive fortification wall, bits and pieces of domestic walls, stone-paved floors, courtyards, doors of domestic structures, large quantities of grain (barley and flax), unbaked clay loom weights, basalt quern fragments, pottery, lamps, fragments of a calciferous alabaster vessel, beads, two four-sided clay cult stands, *tabuns*, and other evidence of an established, though not particularly well off, community. Two metre-thick debris levels from the Iron II period (918-587 B.C.) were excavated in the deep west cut.

Excavations in the west cut show the city's fortunes may have improved somewhat towards the end of the Iron Age, to judge by late Iron Age structures and artifacts from the 8th/7th Centuries B.C.

ifacts from the 8th/7th Centuries B.C. These include pottery loom weights, bits of iron and bronze implements, pieces of worked bone, and ceramic kraters and cooking pans associated with tabuns. Some skimpy foundation walls, rooms and tabuns may represent main squatter occupation in the 6th Century B.C. Babylonian period.

For some 300 years during the Persian period (539-332 B.C.), Pella seems to have been abandoned, but soon re-emerges in the historical record as a Hellenistic city.

Well attested in the historical texts, Hellenistic Pella is becoming better understood from the excavation evidence. The Hellenistic city is thought to have been founded, or "refounded", by Seleucus I around 304-301 B.C. Little early Hellenistic remains have been uncovered to date, and in its early years the Hellenistic city probably occupied a small area on the main mound. It seems rather to have flourished in the late Hellenistic era, during the 2nd and early 1st Centuries B.C.

## Greek, Roman texts

The Greek historian Polybius, providing the earliest Greek text on the subject, recounts that by 218 B.C. Pella was important enough to be listed as one of the cities in Palestine/Transjordan conquered by the Seleucid leader Antiochus III. Historians writing later in the Roman and Byzantine periods, such as Appian, Stephanos Byzantios and Eusebius, also refer back to the city's founding in the early 4th Century B.C. in the early Hellenistic era, though they variously suggest that the city was founded by Alexander the Great, or Seleucus I.

The Hellenistic architectural evidence is mostly parts of domestic rooms and walls throughout the site. Finds of coins, glass, loom weights, moulded figurines, bone implements, iron and bronze cosmetics implements, lamps, bottles,



Phil Edwards excavates against the 16th century B.C. Middle Bronze Age stone city wall

and fine imported pottery confirm that Hellenistic Pella minted its own money and traded widely with other centres throughout the eastern Mediterranean, including Rhodes and Asia Minor. There is much evidence of late Hellenistic occupation on the main mound, and on the north-east slope of Tell Husein. Excavations in the civic complex, next to the Wadi Jirm, also suggest this area had its origins in the Hellenistic period.

## Hellenistic fortresses

Two large Hellenistic fortresses have been discovered in the vicinity of Pella: one of Jabal Sartaba, 2.2 kilometres east-south-east of Pella along the Wadi Malawi, and another on Jabal Hamme, north-east of the city. They may have been built under Antiochus III to help protect the area against Arab tribes with whom he was at war.

The Jabal Sartaba fortress, on the highest spot in the vicinity, commands a sweeping view of the entire north Jordan Valley region, including the Arab fortress at Ajlun and Mount Carmel on the Mediterranean Coast. With walls two metres thick and four large corner towers, it appears never to have been completed, or used militarily, for there are no traces of surfaces or interior partition walls inside it.

The Hellenistic city's fortunes were abruptly reversed in 83/82 B.C. when the Hasmonaean ruler of Palestine Alexander Jannaeus crossed the Jordan River and conquered Pella and other Hellenistic cities, including Gerasa (Jerash). The Roman period historian Josephus mentions that Alexander Jannaeus "destroyed" Pella, "because the inhabitants did not promise to change to the customs of the Jews..." Dr. Smith suggests the word "destroyed" should not be taken literally, for other ancient texts say that the city was once again in business only a few decades later. Dr. Smith prefers to see Alexander Jannaeus as having "captured and looted" Pella, probably imposing on it financial burdens and new religious dictates.

## Tracing the immigration of Arabs to America, their integration into society

*Becoming American*  
By Alixa Naff  
Published 1985.  
Reviewed by Joanne L. Nix

WASHINGTON — The immigration of Arabs to the United States from about 1800 to 1940 is a largely unfamiliar story to most Americans. But now a book is available which sheds light on the origins and adventures of Arab immigrants.

The book, "Becoming American — the Early Arab Immigrant Experience", published in July, is the result of Alixa Naff's curiosity about her Lebanese heritage. Her interest in Arab immigration to the United States began to take shape in the 1970's while she was doing research for scholarly articles.

they became accustomed to the labour-saving devices and social mores of their new land. It is also a scholarly account, documenting the journeys of Arabic-speaking immigrants to the United States before World War II. But it focuses on the pre-World War I pioneering generation that set the patterns for settlement and assimilation. The book reveals that for these pioneers, peddling provided a firsthand introduction to American life.

This occupation enabled them to view new ideals and values at close range and it raised their expectations.

Known as Syrians — a cultural not a nationalistic reference since at the time there was no independent Syrian political entity with which to identify — these immigrants created peddling settlements around suppliers, usually veteran salesmen who supplied credit and acted as friends, counselors, protectors, and bankers. By 1910 the Arab immigrants were living in small settlements in every state and territory of what was then the United States, including Alaska.

## BOOK REVIEW

Naff has concluded after extensive interviews that "the Syrian immigrants of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did not fit the popular impression of economically, religiously, or politically displaced peasantry."

In the course of her research, she spoke to members of her own family as well as other immigrants and their descendants throughout the United States. She pored through volumes of books and records and finally concluded that although the Arab newcomers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were drawn from the lowest economic levels of society, they had not been driven from their homeland.

"They came voluntarily and enthusiastically," she writes. "Almost without exception the pioneers of the first phase and many in the second came with the intention of returning in no more than two or three years much wealthier and prouder than they came."

"Becoming American" is filled with tender anecdotes of the confusion some newcomers felt as

ished ethnic food but usually only on special occasions; if they did not attend church regularly, they at least observed religious holidays. They maintained family bonds but also developed relations with non-Syrian Americans of their own economic class. However, family honour, group identity and success-orientation were stamped indelibly on their character by their pioneer parents who had not only found their own course and knew what they wanted for themselves and their descendants but transmitted that self-confidence on to their progeny.

In a recent interview, Naff told the story of her father, one of the early immigrants who traveled back and forth from his hometown of Rashayya Al Wadi in what is now Lebanon. He married Naff's mother there and brought her to the United States where he settled permanently.

As she explored her family's history, Naff said, she developed an insatiable curiosity about her heritage. She decided to study Arabic and Middle Eastern history. In the 1950's she gave up a successful career with an aerospace equipment firm and put herself through college. She studied social history and Arab studies, progressed from a college freshman to a doctorate in the Social History of the Modern Middle East and learned to read and speak the Arabic language.

She recalled that after she had mastered Arabic, she studied a memoir written in that language by her late father. "There was my father telling me about his experiences as a peddler," she said. "He was one of the many men who walked from Indiana to Texas to Denver selling his wares."

Much of the material Naff used in the book was gathered during her travels across the United States. The book began to take shape

in 1979 as she gathered material to be used in a project on Arab-Americans sponsored by the National Endowment and the National Centre for Urban Ethnic Affairs. She visited conferences and conventions interviewing Arab Americans. She also spoke to members of her family who had settled in Canada and Mexico.

In the course of her travels she discovered that most of the younger members of the families she talked with were "so assimilated that the Middle East was as remote from their minds as China or Africa." In many cases she found much of the material she could have used had been discarded by younger family members. "There was hardly anything there," she said sadly.

But Naff has also discovered a hopeful trend. Although the third and fourth generations are considerably more remote from the culture of the first, some young people are experiencing a desire to explore their roots. Their curiosity has led them to turn to their parents and grandparents for anecdotes about their family history.

Naff's research for the book was funded in 1980 by the National Endowment for the Humanities, an agency of the U.S. federal government. Some of the illustrations in the book are taken from an exhibition of Arab memorabilia Naff and her brothers and sisters collected for an exhibition last year at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of American History.

Naff has served as director of the National Association of Arab Americans and as Project Director of the Arab-American Research Study for the National Centre for Urban Ethnic Affairs in Washington. At present she is preparing an article on the Arab immigrant experience focusing on the contribution of Arab women to American society — U.S. Information Agency

## Scientists see social side of pikas

By Joy Aschenbach

WASHINGTON — Unless you travel in high places, you probably won't come across the pika, a small grayish-brown mammal related to the rabbit, but with short, rounded ears, no visible tail, and no hop.

The best-known species, *Ochotona princeps*, popularly called rock rabbit or little chief hare, lives in boulder chinks on mountain slopes in western North America, and is usually seen scurrying about gathering grasses into bushel-size haypiles for winter food. This solitary creature gives the pika its reputation as a loner.

A similar but little-known species inhabits grassy meadows nearly 11,000 feet up the Tibetan Plateau in China.

*Ochotona curzoniana*, the black-lipped pika, loves a crowd. Its different lifestyle — from feeding to breeding — is striking evidence of the effects of environment on behaviour.

## First study

Wildlife ecologist Andrew T. Smith of Arizona State University and psychologist Harriet T. Smith, his wife, last year became the first Western scientists to study the black-lipped pika.

They discovered a more sociable animal. "At least 50 times more social," Andrew Smith says. "The North American pika is almost as social as any mammal ever studied. This Asian species may be one of the most social of mammals."

In a lush meadow on the shore of Qinghai Lake in western China, Dr. Smith watched pikas rub noses, crawl all over each other and roll across the grass, sit side by side for long periods of time, playfully wrestle and box, groom each other, and frequently communicate vocally with a large repertoire of six or seven calls, whines, and trills.

In the nine summers he spent observing the other pikas in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, Smith witnessed almost no social contact among the animals, except during breeding season, and a limited repertoire of calls, primarily to signal territoriality or warn of predators. Vulnerable to predators, the pikas rarely ventured far from their niches in the rocks.

"There was nearly always something happening out on the meadow in China. A young juvenile pika would make a call, and three or four others would run up to it, almost mob it. Each pika would crawl on the back of the other and roll across the meadow," Dr. Smith reports.

Most of the calls were made by the young, and seemed purely social. Harriet Smith kept track of them and recorded about 1,800 sounds. "They captured her heart," her husband says.

Pikas live much closer together in China. The population density

averages 100 (up to 380) animals per hectare (2.5 acres), compared with only eight to 10 animals per hectare in the North American mountains.

## Pests on plateau

Pikas are so numerous that on the Tibetan Plateau they are considered a primary pest species, eating grass needed for yaks, sheep, and horses, Dr. Smith says. His study site, several miles from the village of Black Horse River, is one of the last accessible areas in which poison has not been heavily used for pest control.

The two scientists were allowed to work undisturbed. Tibetans were often grazing sheep and yaks on the same meadow. Sometimes, when the Smiths were sitting on the edge of a ravine observing the ear-tagged pikas through binoculars, three or four Tibetan boys would sit down next to them, watch, and never say a word.

For Dr. Smith, the biggest scientific surprise was the pikas' apparent monogamy, rare among mammals. "With the high density and flat meadow, why shouldn't the males mate with as many females as they can?" he wonders.

Instead, the pikas break into family groups of one male and one female. "This is a tremendous exception to the conventional mating-system theory. Similar mammals in similar habitats would be polygynous," Dr. Smith says.

He says he cannot yet explain the phenomenon, and plans further field study. His research is conducted in cooperation with the Northwest Plateau Institute of Biology in China.

## Young live apart

One reason black-lipped pikas may stay in social family groups, Dr. Smith says, is their burrow habitat, similar to ground squirrels. The North American pikas are individually territorial: male and female have separate turf. The young live on the territory, but far apart.

The pikas in China also have more litters per year — and larger ones, double the size of their North American relatives. Because of more favourable climate, they can obtain food year-round and do not have to store it in hay-piles.

Pikas probably originated in Asia and came across the vast Bering land bridge, which linked Siberia and North America millions of years ago. The name "pika" is an Eastern Siberian tribal word that mimics a sound the animal makes. Fifteen or 16 species of pika are found today in Asia; the only other two are in North America.

Of his China research, says Dr. Smith, "I was amazed to see pikas that look almost identical to the ones I knew in the Rockies behave so differently." — National Geographic feature.



Small enough to rest in the palm of the hand this young black-lipped pika lives on a meadow nearly 11,000 feet high on the Tibetan Plateau in China. Wildlife ecologist Andrew T. Smith, the first Western scientist to study the mammal, discovered a much more social creature than its better-known N.American relatives (National Geographic Society photo)

## Austrian wine tragedy stirs old resentments

By Regina Margoth  
Reader

VIENNA — A major Austrian scandal over wine doctored with a toxic chemical used in anti-freeze has revived longstanding resentments between Austrians and Germans.

Austria is also concerned that the swindle might fuel old clichés abroad of Austrians as being sloppy and sly and always ready to brush things under the carpet.

The scandal assumed international dimensions after West Germany warned the public not to drink Austrian wines and impounded millions of litres (gallons) of wine laced with diethylene-glycol, two-and-a-half months after the news broke here last April.

Adulterated Austrian wines have since been found in several countries, some as far afield as Hong Kong.

The scandal provoked a row between Bonn and Vienna about who was responsible for the delay in action.

The Bonn Health Ministry accused the Vienna authorities of not having been informed in time. Vienna rejected this, saying it was not its fault if West German officials apparently failed to pass on information about the affair.

Austrians gloated when reports emerged that some West German wines also contained glycol. Germans retorted that this was just a result of using contaminated Aus-

trian wines for blending. Austrian government officials and the media were quick to accuse West Germany of deliberately launching a campaign against its southern neighbour to gain a bigger market share.

Agriculture Minister Haiden hinted that West German bottlers might have themselves put diethylene-glycol, which can cause rain and kidney damage, into Austrian wines.

"What was illegally done here can also happen abroad, in West Germany, too," Mr. Haiden said. Austria had clamped down on those who exported tankers full of contaminated wine, he added.

A top weekly magazine, the independent *Woche*, said: "The West German smear campaign recalls the worst clichés about Austria."

Even intellectuals there thought of Austrians as "sly Alpine or Danube idiots living on the threshold of the Balkans," the paper said in a recent commentary.

"Many West Germans still think of Austrians as sloppy, complacent rascals who soft-soaped their way to their (1955) state treaty and since then have cunningly steered their neutral state around the cliffs of history," it said.

Germans could never forgive the Austrians for having tried to make the world believe that Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler was German and composer Ludwig Van Beethoven Austrian, it said.

## Paris 'flea market' is 100 years old and thriving

By Irina Bosny-Ghica  
Reader

PARIS — At the respectable age of 100, the Paris 'flea market' is alive and well and thriving.

The Marche Aux Puces, the biggest second-hand market in the world, has never enjoyed greater interest or more customers, claiming more visitors every year than the Palace of Versailles.

This is partly due to a revival of interest in antiques in the United States whose high dollar rate enables Americans to come in thousands and buy beautiful rare pieces at what for them are bargain prices, a stakeholder said.

Open to the public on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, the Marche Aux Puces, one of Paris' sightseeing landmarks, attracts

between 20,000 and 100,000 visitors a week, according to official estimates.

But this huge area covering 30,000 square metres, with 1,200 permanent stands kept by over 1,500 registered tradesmen and another 9,000 peddlars has very little to do with the 1885 bunch of ragmen who sold the contents of rubbish bins they had looted.

A hundred years ago, the Paris municipality pushed its rag-pickers outside its gates and they decided to settle down just north of the city limits, between the Porte de Saint-Quen and Porte de Clignancourt.

The market developed quickly because a great number of Parisians used to go to Saint-Quen for a stroll in the open air on Sundays

and to drink the delicious local wine.

The vineyard was destroyed at the beginning of the century, but the market continued to grow. Its name evokes the old and dusty goods sold at Saint-Quen, whose fleas came as a bonus to the purchaser.

Gradually the ragmen and second-hand dealers of all kinds organised themselves into seven different markets which after the 1920s specialised in particular fields, from clothes to antique furniture, toys and clocks.

The last two markets, Serpette and Rue des Rosiers were created in the 1950s and specialise in art deco.

"Everything has changed in the last 30 years," said an elderly shop-keeper with a nostalgic

smile.

"We used to have shabby open sheds where rain poured in. It was pitiful. Now we're all right, we have proper roofs, heating in winter and even the telephone. It's luxury," she added.

But she said the approach to second-hand trade had also changed, as people who opened a stand a hobby found it was a hard, full-time job.

Officially, the market opens on Saturday at 7.30 a.m. but in fact all the interesting pieces are sold the previous day.

Professionals come at the crack of dawn and there is frantic bargaining by torch-light. By 10 a.m. on Friday most good objects have gone and the public gets only the leftovers, sold at higher prices than to trade customers.



## Nigeria dethrones Kenya, wins Cairo championships

CAIRO (R) — The fourth African Athletics Championships, the biggest since their inauguration in 1979, ended here Sunday night with Nigeria the unexpected victors.

Kenya, who won the title in 1979, 1982 and 1984, were relegated to second place with seven gold medals, four less than Nigeria's haul of 11.

Kenya's head coach Michael Koskei was philosophical about the result. "It was a good competition, perhaps the best. We prepared as well as we could but others, it seems, did better," he said.

"The most important thing is that we made inroads into the sprints. Having achieved this, we will now go home and develop potential throwers for the next championships," Koskei added.

Kenya, traditionally the dominant force in middle distances and the steeplechase, won the 200

metres final Sunday night when Simon Kipkemboi pipped Nigerian innocent Egumike, who has the African mark for this race. Kipkemboi clocked 20.82 seconds, a mere 0.03 of a second faster than the Nigerian.

The Kenyans also beat Nigeria in the men's 4x400 relay Sunday night, an event for which Nigeria won an Olympic bronze last year in Los Angeles behind the United States and Britain.

Kenyan women also maintained supremacy over the middle distances, while the Nigerians reduced their rivals in the sprints to also-runs.

Officials of the African Athletics Confederation (CAA) said Monday that athletes who won gold medals in individual events had each been invited to join the African team competing for the World Cup in Australia next October.

They said absentees at the Cairo championships would not take part in the prestigious event. These included Olympic champions Said Aouita of Morocco and Kenyan Julius Korir among several other impressive athletes.

"There is no way we can include those who have not shown up for the African championships. It is final," one official said.

The organisers, meanwhile, chose another Olympic champion from Morocco, hurdler Nawal Al Moutawakil, as the best woman athlete of the championships.

Senegalese Amadou Dia Ba, who won a gold medal in the 400 metres hurdles, took the men's title of best athlete.

## Pintor grabs WBC super-bantamweight title

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican Guadalupe Pintor Sunday grabbed the World Boxing Council (WBC) super-bantamweight title from countryman Juan 'Kid' Meza after a 12-round battle.

The all-Mexican panel of judges unanimously gave the fight to Pintor in a decision cheered by the 12,000 spectators at Mexico City's Sports Palace.

After a cautious first four rounds, it looked all over in the fifth when Pintor came out of his corner throwing deadly punches to Meza's head and body, downing the defending champion with a vicious right to the head.

He kept up the punishment with a whole array of punches and sent Meza to the canvas once more before the round ended.

But Meza appeared to have absorbed the blows and came out looking lively in the next round, landing some effective left jabs to the head which opened a cut over

Pintor's right eye.

For the next two rounds Meza concentrated on left jabs to Pintor's eye. But the challenger, showing better speed and skill, opened cuts on Meza's right eyebrow and mouth.

Any doubt about the outcome evaporated in the 10th round when Pintor floored Meza in the first minute with a fierce uppercut. For the rest of the round he continued to deliver telling blows and Meza staggered around the ring defending himself as best he could.

Again Meza demonstrated great courage in the final two rounds, hitting out at Pintor who continued to blast away with fearsome lefts to the head.

After the fight Meza, 27, defending the title for the second time since he took it from Jaime Garza of the United States in November 1984, was examined by a doctor who ordered him to rest.

## Green wins golf tourney

GRAND BLANC, Michigan (R) — American Ken Green, two strokes back at the turn, fired four straight birdies Sunday to come from behind to win the \$81,000 first place prize of the Grand Blanc men's golf tournament.

Green, who had not won a tournament on the tour in four years, finished with a final round five-under-par 67 for a tournament record total of 20-under-par 268.

Green trailed Australian Wayne Grady by two shots with nine holes to play, but his chip-in birdie on the 11th hole started a four-hole streak that took him to a four-shot win over Grady.

"I've been waiting for this for a long time, ever since I've been sneaking on golf courses as a kid without paying greens fees. I've dreamed about this," Green said.

"No matter what happens in the future, I can say I won the PGA tour and that's not an easy thing to do."

Grady came out strong with birdies on four of the first five holes, but he ran out of steam on the back nine, coming home in

two-over par 38 to finish with a 70 Sunday and a four-day total of 16-under-par 272.

"The first five holes are the hardest on the course, so I was off to a great start," said Grady. "I have no excuse, I just played bad on the back side."

He won \$48,600 for second place.

Mac O'Grady, with a final-round 68, was third with 274 overall.

Green's 20 under beat by three strokes the record set here last year by American Denis Watson. The final round was delayed several hours by rain.

## Soviet Union looks forward to World Cup clash with U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet athletics team, fresh from their European Cup triumph Sunday, look forward now to their clash with the United States in October's World Cup in Canberra.

The Soviet men's and women's teams upset the usually all-conquering East Germans in the biennial cup Sunday by narrow but convincing margins.

East Germany had won the men's competition for the past five years while the East German women had been even more dominant, losing only the first two contests since the cup began in 1965.

Now the Soviet Union can look forward to the World Cup, the major competition in this Olympic year.

Europe will be represented in

Canberra by the Soviet Union and East Germany, who finished runners-up in both categories, together with a composite team from the rest of Europe.

Athletics officials confirmed before the two-day European Cup began that the combined team could be selected from any European nations, not just the other six taking part in the final, so it could prove a powerful rival to the United States.

A preliminary American team was announced in June, including leading Olympians such as sprinter Kirk Baptiste and steeplechaser Henry Marsh, but the list is expected to undergo a number of changes after the final stage of the inaugural Grand Prix circuit.

American athletics sources said there was a strong possibility that

Carl Lewis, winner of four gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics, could take part in the Grand Prix final in Rome on Sept. 7.

They said Lewis would then steer his season towards the World Cup which would almost certainly guarantee its commercial success.

The remaining teams in the World Cup will be sides representing the Americas, Africa, Oceania and Asia.

The two Soviet victories Sunday were due to their enviable depth of talent in both track and field events which proved just too much for East Germany.

But as much interest for the spectators was provided by a number of compelling individual performances which took place against the backdrop of the Soviet-East German struggle.

## Cuban champ ends absence

HAVANA (R) — Cuba's Tofilo Stevenson, who is generally regarded as the greatest amateur boxer of all time, will return to the international arena after a year's absence in the Spartacus games which begin in Warsaw Tuesday.

Stevenson, who once turned down a \$1 million offer to leave Cuba and turn professional, missed out on a chance to win a fourth Olympic gold medal when the Cubans joined the boycott of the 1984 games in Los Angeles.

Having outclassed all his opponents in last month's Cuban national championships, Stevenson, 33, is expected to compete in next year's world championships.

## McEnroe defeats Lendl

MONTREAL (R) — American John McEnroe took advantage of Ivan Lendl's three double faults in the eighth game of the second set Sunday to propel him to a 7-5, 6-3 victory over the second-seeded Czechoslovakian in the finals of the Canadian men's tennis championships.

It was the second time in as many weeks that McEnroe, who won 51,000 Canadian dollars for successfully defending his title Sunday, has defeated Lendl in straight sets for a tournament victory.

In their past 24 matches, McEnroe had been the chief aggressor, charging on nearly every second

serve of Lendl's. But Sunday, Lendl did not permit such a tactic because he attacked the net on his own second serve.

"I did something I never did before except on grass. I served and volleyed a lot on almost every first serve and about one third of my second serves," said Lendl, who won 25,500 Canadian dollars.

Indeed, although he was getting just 55 per cent of his first serves in play, Lendl still managed to win points on 24 of his 38 trips to the net.

McEnroe, who broke Lendl in the 12th game of the first set and again in the eighth game of the

second set, said: "I was not able to attack his second serve as well as I wanted. I couldn't hit it as hard or place it as well as I wanted."

"I don't think it was one of the best matches we've played," he added.

That was partly due to the wind and glare from the sun and also because McEnroe, also, was getting in only 60 per cent of his first serves.

The match was marred by questionable officiating, particularly in the key 12th game of the first set, when Lendl received a warning after furiously protesting when a forehand pass was called long.

Three games later, on the first breakpoint for Lendl, another disputed call made him so angry he sat down and refused to continue. The tournament supervisor came on court and the point was replayed after the two had a short discussion.

TIME

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## Gandhi urges campaign for unity in Punjab polls

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has urged his party supporters to avoid rhetoric in next month's Punjab elections and to turn the campaign into one for national unity.

In guidelines to his Congress (I) Party for the Sept. 22 polls Mr. Gandhi said election workers should bury the past of suspicion, distrust and misunderstanding.

"We must evoke the image of a future of harmony and peace to give political substance to the Punjab settlement", the guidelines said.

The elections to the 117-seat state assembly and 10 national parliament seats will be the first for five years in the state and nearly two years of presidential or direct rule from New Delhi.

Mr. Gandhi's mother, Indira, imposed direct rule in October, 1983, under the pressure of growing extremist attacks to back demands for greater autonomy in Punjab, where Sikhs are the majority community. She was as-

assinated a year later by her own Sikh bodyguards.

Asking his supporters to emphasise the need for an end to violence and disorder, Mr. Gandhi said campaign posters must stress this point.

"That alone will frustrate the designs of those who have tried to weaken our unity and to block our rapid social and economic advance," he said.

The elections in Punjab have to be "turned into a people's movement for self-reliance and for the great future that awaits Punjab and the whole of India," Mr. Gandhi said in the guidelines.

Mr. Gandhi signed a peace accord with moderate Sikh leader, Harchand Singh Longowal, three

weeks ago. But Mr. Longowal urged him to postpone elections until complete normalcy was restored in the strife-torn northern state, India's breadbasket.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, president of the Indian people's Party, charged Sunday the controversial decision to hold elections was taken by the Congress Party to cash on the new climate created by the signing of the peace accord.

The Sikh Akali Dal party, meanwhile, was scheduled to meet in Punjab to devise its strategy for the elections. Other opposition parties also are planning a united front against Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

A top Sikh leader, claiming that Punjab was not ready for elections, also accused Mr. Gandhi of seeking electoral gains for his party by announcing the elections.

Gurcharan Singh Tohra, president of the Sikh Religious Council, said on Sunday that Punjab was not ready for the polls.

## About 300 drown in Chinese ferry accident

PEKING (R) — About 300 passengers drowned when a badly overloaded ferry capsized and sank in a river in north China, the Peking Evening News reported Monday.

It said a fight had broken out and passengers crowded about to watch, tipping the ferry.

More than 300 people were aboard the boat Sunday when it left the scenic Taiyang Island, a tourist spot on the Songhua River

in China's north eastern Heilongjiang province, near the Soviet border.

"After the boat capsized and sank, only a very few passengers from the upper decks swam away," the newspaper said.

The paper said nearly 300 people died in the disaster but it gave no final casualty figure nor further details.

Local officials could not immediately be contacted.

## Afghanistan reportedly building border barrier

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal has said his country is building an "impenetrable barrier" along its borders with Pakistan and Iran.

Mr. Karmal did not spell out details of the barrier in a speech over official Kabul Radio Sunday night but he appeared to be referring to plans to stop the infiltration of guerrillas fighting his Soviet-backed government.

"Every family knows that a bad neighbour should be separated by a strong wall," he said and added: "We are building such an impenetrable barrier along our borders with Pakistan and Iran."

Mr. Karmal again accused Pakistan, Iran, China and the United States of working against Afghanistan's 1978 Marxist revolution.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, also reported that the Afghan government received messages from the Soviet leadership assuring continued sup-

port in resisting "continuing interference of reactionaries and imperialism."

Moscow sent troops into Afghanistan in December, 1979, and now has an estimated 115,000 men there to help Mr. Karmal fight Islamic guerrillas.

He said the Soviet Union's aid in facing what he called an undeclared war against Afghanistan was a guarantee for Kabul's independence.

Afghan and Pakistani Foreign Ministers are due to resume United Nations-sponsored indirect talks in Geneva on Aug. 27 aimed at a withdrawal of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The talks begun in 1982 also cover the return of an estimated 4.5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran and international guarantees of non-interference in Afghanistan.

Iran does not take part in the talks because Afghan guerrillas are not represented.

## Charleston area suffers third gas leak

CHARLESTON, West Virginia (Agencies) — Dozens of people received medical treatment and several homes were evacuated overnight after a toxic chemical leaked from a tanker lorry in the Charleston area's third chemical emergency in eight days.

Officials said sulphur trioxide, which can burn the skin and eyes and turns into sulphuric acid when exposed to moisture, began leaking Sunday night on a highway 16 kilometres north of Charleston and continued escaping until early Monday morning.

The driver, who was not injured, pulled the tanker off the road when he noticed the leak from a faulty gasket, police said.

The chemical was being transported from a Dupont chemical plant in Kentucky to a plant east of Charleston.

On Aug. 11, more than 100 people were treated in hospital after a cloud of toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide's plant at Institute, West Virginia. Last Tuesday, a non-toxic chemical leaked from a Union Carbide's South Charleston Plant and eight people sought medical help.

Kanawha County councilman Doug Stump said he did not know how much of the chemical spilled onto Interstate 64.

Kanawha County Sheriff's Lt. D.E. Drennan said Dupont workers contained and mopped up the spill.



HOSTAGE FREED: Alfred Yaghouzadeh, an Iranian photographer for a French agency, is being released by Shi'ite Muslims who held him for 50 days believing him to be a spy (AP Wirephoto)

## Search for 36 missing bodies continues at JAL crash sight

TOKYO (R) — Rescue workers searching for the dead from the crashed Japan Air Lines (JAL) 747 marked the start of their seventh working day Monday with dawn prayers at small altars bedecked with chrysanthemums, the emperor's flower.

Almost a week after the crash 36 bodies were still missing and the search area was spreading outward from the main wreckage. Only 359 of the 484 bodies lifted out of the wreckage from the wooded crests of Mount Osutake north west of here have been identified.

On the mountain it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a solid footing on the 45 degree slopes because overnight rain had turned the surface into oozing mud. One soldier fell over a cliff and was badly hurt Sunday.

Television cameras Monday showed soldiers in gasmasks carrying tiny bundles of human remains in green and brown blankets to helicopters. These were shuttling in to touch down for a few minutes on a precarious landing pad before lifting off over a distant peak where the Tokyo to Osaka flight first hit the ground.

Investigators think the plane clipped the rise with a wingtip, screamed across a twisting ravine and plunged into the mountainside.

Debris was scattered over five kilometres, much of it deeply buried in the streambed of the next valley.

On the site, investigators continued to seek the cause of the crash. Clutching measuring equipment and models of a Boeing

747 they supervised the accumulation of debris and started to saw apart large chunks of wreckage to take to the investigation centre in Tokyo.

Police too were on the site, trying to establish whether there was a case for bringing criminal charges.

Meanwhile, Transport Ministry officials said Monday the pilot of the Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 which crashed a week ago, killing 520 people, fought to the end to save the stricken aircraft.

Masami Takahama's last words before the Boeing ploughed into a mountain killing all but four of those on board were "lift up the head, lift up the head..."

The officials released the contents of the voice recorder which taped the last exchanges in the cockpit of JAL flight 123 from Tokyo to Osaka, which crashed 40 minutes after takeoff in the world's worst single-aircraft disaster.

## Khmer Rouge calls Vietnamese pledge 'a lie'

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — The Khmer Rouge, the strongest Kampuchean resistance group, said Monday Vietnam's recent pledge to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by 1990 is "another lie."

Vietnam previously has "told lies and deceived others" on the Kampuchean problem, particularly before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session, Khmer Rouge radio said in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok.

The General Assembly votes annually on who is to represent Kampuchea in the world body. The seat presently is held by a three-party resistance coalition

government that includes the Khmer Rouge.

The broadcast said Hanoi previously had pledged to withdraw its troops by 1990, but that it moved up the date due to increasing international pressure.

The Communist Khmer Rouge, which took control of Kampuchea in 1975, was ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnam's invasion of late 1978. The Khmer Rouge are generally held responsible for perpetrating a reign of terror during the time they ruled Kampuchea.

Vietnam made its latest withdrawal pledge last Friday, at the Indo-Chinese foreign ministers meeting in the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh.

## Indonesia tries retired general over bombings

JAKARTA (R) — A former secretary-general of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) went on trial Monday charged with instigating three guerrilla bomb attacks in Indonesia last year.

Retired Lt. Gen. Hartono Dharsono, who was removed in 1978 after publicly criticising the government, was accused by state prosecutors of subversion — a charge that can carry the death penalty — for having incited young Muslims to plant three bombs in Jakarta last October.

The bombs exploded in the capital's Chinatown area, killing two people and injuring 16.

Prosecutors said Gen. Dharsono, 60, now a leading dissident, urged young Muslims at a meeting in September to start a struggle against the government.

They said he told the young Muslims he would get help from the armed forces (ABRI) which he said were discontented and split.

"No struggle ever succeeded without the help of ABRI," the prosecutors quoted him as telling the meeting.

Gen. Dharsono held his post in ASEAN — grouping Indonesia with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei — from 1976 to 1978. He also once led the army's elite Siliwangi division where diplomats said he still commanded loyalty.

Eight other people were recently jailed for between 10 years and life for the bombings.

The court adjourned Gen. Dharsono's trial until Aug. 29 to hear his defence statement. Later he told reporters that the charges were unfounded. No plea was taken in court.

The meeting was held six days after an extremist Muslim riot in North Jakarta on Sept. 12 in which at least 30 people were killed.

Gen. Dharsono was also charged with chairing a separate meeting of top dissidents in the same week to produce a document, called the "white paper", which challenged the government's account of the riot. This was crushed when troops opened fire.

The prosecutors said the document was subversive because it contained allegations that the government was violating the constitution.

Eight men present at the meeting also would be tried for subversion, the prosecutors said.

They include former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin, Syaefuddin Prawiranegara — who was prime minister briefly in 1949 — and former police chief Hengug Santoso.

Gen. Dharsono and the eight belong to an organisation known as the "group of 50", whose critical statements about the government cannot be printed in the Indonesian media.

Five leading Indonesian lawyers have formed a team to defend Gen. Dharsono, headed by human rights lawyer Adnan Buyung Nasution and his successor as chairman of the legal aid foundation, Mulya Lubis.

## Opera stars give concert for African famine victims

VERONA, Italy (R) — Leading opera stars sang in Verona's Roman Arena to raise money for African famine victims.

Spanish tenor Jose Carreras and soprano Montserrat Caballe led an international line-up in front of an audience of 20,000 people at the concert, inspired by last month's Live Aid rock event. Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti was unable to appear because of previous commitments but British actor Christopher Lee accepted an invitation to act as presenter, organisers said. All the performers gave their services free. The organisers said funds from the event, dubbed opera stars for Africa, would go to UNICEF and other charities providing aid for the starving in Ethiopia and Sudan.

Japan launches Halley's Comet explorer

UCHINOURA, Japan (R) — Japanese scientists Monday launched a probe which will soar near Halley's Comet as it swings in towards the sun next March.

The probe, Planet A, will approach within 200,000 kilometres of the comet on March 9, a spokesman for the government's Space Science Research Institute said. The 70-centimetre high cylinder-shaped Planet A will film the comet with a sensitive ultraviolet ray camera.

Rock Hudson is in fair condition

LOS ANGELES (AP) — AIDS-stricken actor Rock Hudson was in high spirits at UCLA Medical Centre, visiting with friends and working on crossword puzzles, his spokesman said. Hospital officials said Hudson's condition remained unchanged since July 31 when it was upgraded from serious to fair.

But Dale Olson, spokesman for the 59-year-old actor, said Hudson's spirits have improved. "He's sitting up and talking and seeing friends and feeling much better and lucid," said Olson, who would not identify those who visited Hudson. "He's doing crossword puzzles. His spirits are up. He's in a good mood." Olson said he doubted that President Ronald Reagan, a Hudson friend, would visit Tuesday when the president arrives in Los Angeles from his Santa Barbara ranch for a fund-raiser. Hudson starred in the television shows Dynasty and McMillan and Wife and earned an Oscar nomination for his role in the 1956 epic film, Giant.

Tiger population doubles in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian tiger, facing extinction in the 1970s, is breeding fast and the population has more than doubled to 4,005, according to the latest official count. India had an estimated 40,000 tigers at the turn of the century but by 1972, the first official count, the number totalled 1,827. The latest count showed India has more than 4,000 tigers, the United News of India said Sunday. The agency said 1,121 tigers were living in 15 "Project Tiger" reserves, established in 1973 to save the beasts from extinction. Madhya Pradesh state has the most tigers, 786, followed by Uttar Pradesh, 698, Assam, 372, and West Bengal, home of 356 Bengal tigers.

Divers may have found slave ship

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) — Underwater archaeologists say they may have found a slave ship that sank on its way to Africa to trade lumber for human cargo. The group was excavating the wreck of the *Griffiths*, a 19th Century rig that sank in an 1838 hurricane, when they discovered what they believe to be the wreck of the slave ship under 2.7 metres of course sand. "At first we thought we had some old steel cable. Then we discovered it was wrapped in canvas and tarred hemp," said diver James Dean. The cable turned out to be old iron shrouds with fittings that the diving team has dated to the late 1800s. The shrouds were "remarkably well preserved," Dean said. They lie in the sand, spaced as if attached to a mast of a goodsized ship. Dean says divers should be able to follow them to the hull.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South with 60 on score on you hold:  
 ♠4 ♣KQ1055 ♢K1076 ♠Q6  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠  
 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠  
 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠  
 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠  
 What action do you take?  
 A.—A close decision. Obviously, you have enough strength in the combined hands to fulfill a partial and, thereby close out the rubber—that could be accomplished easily by bidding one no trump. With a competent defender as partner, however, we would like to pass and play for penalties, which might be sizable. However, if for a moment we thought that our opponents were the stronger pair (does any bridge player ever?), we would choose to complete the rubber.
- Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
 ♠764 ♣AQ103 ♢KQ8 ♠AQ  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
 What action do you take?  
 A.—You have shown a strong hand with slam interest, and thus far you have denied a spade control. Partner has shown no interest beyond game, so probably he does not have a spade control either. You could bid five hearts to invite slam should he have second-round spade control, but that runs the risk of your side losing three spade tricks. Trust partner and pass.
- Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠J862 ♣AQ762 ♢J1053  
 Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?  
 A.—You do not have the values for a two-over-one response; you cannot count 3 points for the void in partner's suit. However, you do have enough to act, and the only bid you can make is one no trump.
- Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you

## Filipino opposition 'to surprise' Marcos

MANILA (R) — Philippine opposition leaders said Monday they were preparing a "surprise" for the government following their failure to impeach President Ferdinand Marcos.

"We have many options but this time we do not want to telegraph our punches," opposition Member of Parliament Luis Villafuerte told reporters.

Mr. Villafuerte, a former cabinet minister under Mr. Marcos, added: "The KBL (the ruling New Society Movement Party) will get the surprise of its life."

Other opposition sources said the options included refile the impeachment motion or appealing to the supreme court to overturn its rejection by a parliamentary committee last Tuesday. The opposition is expected to finalise its move before parliament reopens on Aug. 26.

The motion had accused Mr. Marcos of acquiring assets abroad, illegally appointing his brother-in-law Benjamin Romualdez as ambassador to the United States and issuing a decree violating the constitution.

The KBL-dominated committee rejected the motion without asking the 50 signatories to offer evidence backing up their charges.

Homobono Adaza, another opposition leader, said Filipinos were enraged by the summary dismissal of the sworn impeachment complaint while Antonio Cuenco, the motion's main sponsor, said there was voluminous evidence to prove the charges.

The KBL Party has threatened to bring a perjury case against the MPs who signed the complaint and call for their expulsion from parliament if they launch a new impeachment bid.

The opposition received a shot in the arm Monday when Arturo Tolentino, a constitutional law expert and leading KBL member, told reporters the committee had shown undue haste in dismissing the move.

Mr. Tolentino, a maverick within the party who was sacked as foreign minister in February, said he would vote according to his conscience if there was a second move to impeach Mr. Marcos.

He also said Mr. Romualdez' appointment was illegal because he was elected governor of Leyte province in 1980.

According to the law, an elected official cannot be appointed to another post unless he is a member of the cabinet. The KBL says Mr. Romualdez was not appointed but "designated" to the post.

Mr. Tolentino said this meant the same thing.

## New Zealand may sue France over Greenpeace ship blast

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand will sue France if Paris is confirmed to be involved in the sinking of the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*.

Mr. Lange said Monday. Mr. Lange told reporters that New Zealand would seek damages for Greenpeace, the family of a crewmember killed in the sinking and itself if an official role were established.

The vessel sank in Auckland on July 10. It was to have led a protest fleet to France's nuclear test area at Mururoa atoll.

French state radio has said a couple charged in Auckland with sabotaging the ship and murdering the crew member were officers in the French Armed Forces, and President Francois Mitterrand has ordered a top-level inquiry into media suggestions that the French secret service was involved.

"The principles of international law are that if... an instrument of government has offended the sovereignty of another nation, then it is for the aggrieved nation to claim on behalf of those who suffer loss and for itself, for all the affront

that it has sustained," Mr. Lange said.

Mr. Lange said he had no sustainable proof of an official role but said Wellington was taking very seriously French media reports linking the sinking to the secret service, the General Directorate for External Security (DGSE).

If the reports were true "that would constitute a gross breach of the principles of international law," Mr. Lange added.

He said Wellington had been careful not to make allegations against the French government but added the case was developing in line with his expectations.

"You will observe that the French themselves have gone to work on that (official involvement) issue with a will," he said.

Mr. Lange, and Greenpeace officials in Auckland, criticised Mr. Mitterrand's statement Sunday that France would continue to test nuclear devices in French Polynesia as long as Paris considered them necessary.

Mr. Lange described the statement as "another example of the consistently insensitive attitude" of France over the decade-old test programme.

Greenpeace spokeswoman Elaine Shaw said Mr. Mitterrand's threat to use force against anyone who penetrated the test zone had reinforced the organisation's determination to send a fleet of small boats to the area.

Ms. Shaw said the Greenpeace-owned sloop *Vega*, a veteran of four previous voyages would leave Auckland on Wednesday to join the alliance which sailed two weeks ago.

The organisation said Sunday it would send the 67-metre (218-foot) ocean-going *Greenpeace* to the Pacific to replace the *Rainbow Warrior* as the fleet's motoring ship.

Ms. Shaw said the fleet's tactics following Mr. Mitterrand's threat would be left to the captains of the vessels.

Mr. Lange said the sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior* had raised the profile of the whole anti-nuclear lobby.

Any confirmation of official involvement in the bombing would generate a further sense of outrage against the test programme, he said.

Australia reacted to Mitterrand's statement by reiterating its strong opposition to the French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that other countries in the region shared Canberra's objections to the tests.

This was reflected in last month's declaration of a nuclear-free zone by the 13 member countries of the South Pacific Forum, he said.

Mr. Mitterrand has served notice to anti-nuclear protesters that there will be no letup in France's test programme in the Pacific despite the shockwaves from the sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior*.

Mr. Mitterrand's unusual directive, issued from the Elysee Palace in his capacity as commander-in-chief, came at the start of a week in which the *Rainbow Warrior* affair is likely to reach a climax.

A report by Bernard Tricot, a Gaullist elder statesman, is expected this week on French links with the sabotage by bombing of the Greenpeace ecology movement's vessel *Rainbow Warrior* in Auckland harbour on July 10.

Mr. Mitterrand has condemned the sabotage as inexcusable and pledged that those responsible will be punished. Political sources say Defence Minister Charles Hernu, responsible for the secret service, the DGSE, could be forced to resign.

Mr. Mitterrand's directive underlined that whatever upheavals happened in Paris, there would be no reappraisal of France's nuclear policy in the Pacific.

Mr. Mitterrand also warned Greenpeace activists that they faced a confrontation with the French Navy if their protest campaign entered territorial waters around Polynesia.

His directive ordered the armed forces to keep out all intruders, using force if necessary, from territorial waters and airspace around Mururoa and Fangataufa atolls.

Anyone landing illegally on French soil would be arrested and prosecuted.